

## **REMARKS**

Claim 52 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Claims 1-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-27, 29-44, 46-49 and 51 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claim 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). Claims 13, 18, 23, 28, 45 and 50 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 1, 19, 29, 33, and 51-53 are amended herein purely in the interest of furthering the prosecution of this case. Support for the amendments is found throughout the specification, claims and drawings, see in particular, page 24, lines 8-15, and page 26, line 3-page 28, line 16, as well as claim 10 and the drawings. No new matter is submitted by the claim amendments. Claims 1-53 are now pending in the application. Applicant respectfully requests entry of the amendments and reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims in view of the following remarks.

### **Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph**

Claim 52 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite, because of the use of the trademarks TRITON GR-5M, TRITON X-200, TRITON X-100, and SILASTOL PST. Office Action, page 2. Although Applicant believes the claim to be definite, in the interest of furthering the prosecution of this case, applicant has nonetheless amended claim 52 (as well as claim 53 which also contains the trademarks). In particular, Applicant has amended the claims to replace the trademarks with their proper chemical names. Documentation is further submitted herewith to support the claim amendments. Specifically, Applicant provides herewith the technical information for the Triton product lines from Dow Chemical (parent of Union Carbide) as Exhibit 1.

Accordingly, the claims reasonably apprise persons of ordinary skill in the art of the invention's scope. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this claim rejection.

**Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

**A. Roe, et al. (5,998,695)**

Claims 1-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-27, 29-44, 46-49 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,998,695 to Roe, *et al.* ("Roe"). In the Office Action, the Examiner states that in Applicant's prior response "the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., only a portion of a surface of the topsheet) are not recited in the rejected claim(s)." Office Action, page 3. In the interest of furthering the prosecution of this case, Applicant has amended the claims to clarify that "only a portion" of a surface of the topsheet is treated. This amendment is well supported by the specification and therefore is not new matter. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the amended claims clarify the novelty of the invention of the cited reference, for the reasons previously stated and which are reiterated herein below.

With respect to claims 1-3, 9-12, 14-17, 19, 21, 22, 24-27, 29, 31-35, 41-44 and 46-49, the Examiner alleges that Roe discloses all the elements of the claimed invention. Office Action, page 3. With respect to independent claims 1, 19, 29 and 33 (from which the other claims depend), Roe discloses an absorbent article comprising a topsheet that may be composed of a hydrophobic material. Roe states that "[i]f the topsheet 24 is made of a hydrophobic material, preferably at least the upper surface of the topsheet 24 is treated to be hydrophilic." Roe, col. 6, ll. 4-6. As the basis for the rejection, the Examiner alleges that the upper surface of the topsheet of Roe may be treated to be hydrophilic, while the lower surface remains untreated and therefore the topsheet is selectively-permeable. Office Action, page 3. However, Roe fails to disclose topsheet that has a hydrophilic treatment on only *a portion of a surface* of the topsheet.

In contrast to Roe, the presently amended claims 1, 19, 29 and 33 recite an absorbent article comprising a selectively permeable topsheet that has a hydrophilic treated zone and a hydrophobic non-treated zone, where the hydrophilic treated zone

corresponds to a *portion* of a surface of the topsheet defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point. Support for these amendments is found within the specification and Figures. One of ordinary skill in the art would understand from the description in the specification and from the representation in the Figures, that the at least one treated hydrophilic zone on the selectively permeable topsheet corresponds to a *portion* of the surface of the topsheet, and not an entire surface of the topsheet. Indeed, these descriptions do not make sense if read as a description of a surface of the topsheet rather than a portion of the surface. For example, on page 15, lines 21-24, the inventor states: "a hydrophilic zone 200 is shown being located on the topsheet 40 inward of the front edge 100 and positioned centrally between the two inner gathers 2a and 2b, as well as the outside edges of the absorbent core, and corresponding to a female insult point." This and other similar descriptions clearly direct one's attention to a specific, discrete, centrally-located portion of a surface of the topsheet. Figures 1-5 provide further support for this assertion, for, upon review of the figures, one would clearly understand that the hydrophilic zone(s) depicted in the drawings refers to a portion of a surface of a topsheet, rather than an entire surface of the topsheet.

Further, in the present invention, the hydrophilic zone does not correspond to it just any portion of a surface of the topsheet that is treated to be hydrophilic. Rather, the inventor discloses that the hydrophilic treatment corresponds to a predetermined insult point, or plurality of predetermined insult points, while the remainder of the topsheet remains untreated and hydrophobic (*see*, for example, page 15, lines 21-24, and page 17, lines 7-12, and corresponding FIGS. 1 and 2). The inventor has carefully measured and disclosed the precise size and location of insult points for both male and female babies (*see* FIGS. 6 and 7, and the paragraph bridging pages 24-25) relative to the longitudinal and lateral axes of the absorbent article. The claimed dimensions that recite the location and size of the hydrophilic treated zone correspond to these measured insult points. The inventor has discovered that providing a hydrophilic treated zone on a portion of a topsheet that corresponds to the insult point(s) on the absorbent article, produces the

unexpected benefits of improving leakage protection of the absorbent article, while also improving the cost-efficiency of the absorbent article. Page 13, lines 15-19.

Roe fails to disclose an absorbent article with a selectively permeable topsheet that comprises at least one treated hydrophilic zone, and at least one non-treated hydrophobic zone, where the treated hydrophilic zone corresponds to a portion of a surface of the topsheet that is defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point. As such, Roe fails to anticipate amended independent claims 1, 19, 29 and 33. Claims 2-3, 9-12, 14-17, 21, 22, 24-27, 31-32, 34-35, 41-44 and 46-49 depend from one of these independent claims and therefore include all of the features and limitations of the base claims. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, Roe also fails to anticipate dependent claims 2-3, 9-12, 14-17, 21, 22, 24-27, 31-32, 34-35, 41-44 and 46-49.

Pertaining to claims 3-9, 19-20 and 35-41, the Examiner further alleges that “[t]he treated hydrophilic zone of Roe comprises a surfactant (col. 6, lines 1-14) and a skin-wellness substance (col. 6, lines 32-53).” Office Action, page 3. A closer reading of the specification in Roe would reveal that the lotion composition referred to as a skin-wellness substance, is “a *hydrophobic* lotion composition” (Roe, col. 6, ll. 27-28, emphasis added), and not a hydrophilic treatment, as recited in the present invention. Further, the hydrophobic lotion composition is an *alternative* to the hydrophilic treatment, for instance, when it is preferred for the topsheet material to be hydrophobic, and *not* hydrophilic. *Id.* at col. 6, ll. 22-26. In contrast to Roe, the present invention recites an absorbent article with a topsheet that has at least one treated *hydrophilic* zone that comprises a skin-wellness substance. Roe fails to disclose the claimed feature, and therefore fails to anticipate claims amended claims 3-9, 19-20 and 35-41.

With respect to claims 10-11, 15, 17, 19, 25, 27, 42-43, 47 and 49, the Examiner comments that “Roe discloses the treated hydrophilic zone is defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point that includes the central region and a male and female insult point in that the entire upper surface of the topsheet comprises the predetermined insult point.” Office Action, pages 3-4. As discussed above, Roe

discloses a topsheet that has been treated on one surface to be hydrophilic, but does not disclose a selectively permeable topsheet where only a *portion* of a surface of the topsheet is treated to be hydrophilic. In contrast to Roe, the independent claims 1, 19, 29 and 33 have been amended to recite that the treated hydrophobic zone corresponds to a portion of a surface of the topsheet that is defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point. The descriptions of the “predetermined insult points” of the diaper, as provided in the specification and in the Figures, refer to a portion of a surface of the topsheet rather than an entire surface. In addition the inventor provides a test method and results, whereby the inventor has carefully measured and disclosed the location and distribution of the insult points for male babies and for female babies. Figs. 6-7 and pages 24-28. “In particular, Fig. 6 shows the results of the insult points study for male and female babies as a function of gender and distance from the diaper fold in centimeters (cm).” Page 24, lines 17-19. The measurements are in terms of  $i, j$  coordinates, where  $i$  is the longitudinal coordinate,  $j$  is the transverse coordinate, and the fold of the diaper is 0,0 (page 24, line 20). As shown in Figure 6, the insult point for male babies is further forward than the insult point for female babies (10.3 cm, and 5.6 cm average, respectively). Further, the inventor specifies preferred locations for the insult points in terms of shape, width and length, for example on page 26 of the specification, at lines 9-11: “[p]referably, the hydrophilic zone is an approximately oval shaped area of about 118 mm to about 144 mm in width at the widest portion and about 260 mm to about 407 mm in length at the longest portion.” In disclosing the insult points as such, the inventor is teaching insult points that correspond to discrete portions of the body-facing surface of an absorbent article. The inventor has discovered that providing a hydrophilic treated zone on a portion of a topsheet that corresponds to the insult point(s) on the absorbent article, produces the unexpected benefits of improving leakage protection of the absorbent article, while also improving the cost-efficiency of the absorbent article. Page 13, lines 15-19. Roe fails to disclose a selectively permeable topsheet comprising at least one treated hydrophilic zone and at least one non-treated hydrophobic zone, where the treated hydrophilic zone corresponds to a *portion* of a

surface of the topsheet defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point, as recited in the amended claims of the present invention. Therefore, Roe fails to anticipate claims 10-11, 15, 17, 19, 25, 27, 42-43, 47 and 49.

With respect to claims 4 and 36, the examiner alleges that “the skin wellness substance is a substance effective, or perceived as being effective in providing skin protection, skin care, skin improvement, or any combination thereof.” Office Action page 4. Claims 4 and 36 indirectly depend from independent claims 1 and 33, respectively, and as such, contain the features and limitations of the base claim. As discussed above, amended independent claims 1 and 33 are not anticipated by Roe because Roe fails to disclose an absorbent article with a selectively permeable topsheet that comprises at least one treated hydrophilic zone, and at least one non-treated hydrophobic zone, where the treated hydrophilic zone corresponds to a portion of a surface of the topsheet defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, the applicant submits that claims 4 and 36 are also not anticipated by Roe.

The Examiner alleges that “as to claims 5, 8, 20, 37, 40 and 51 Roe discloses the skin-wellness substance is selected from the claimed group of materials.” Office Action, page 4. Claims 5 and 8, indirectly depend from claim 1, claim 20 depends from independent claim 19, and claim 37 and 40 depend directly from independent claim 33, and therefore include all the features and limitation of the base claims from which they depend. As discussed above, independent claims 1, 33 are not anticipated by Roe because Roe fails to disclose an absorbent article with a selectively permeable topsheet that comprises at least one treated hydrophilic zone, and at least one non-treated hydrophobic zone, where the treated hydrophilic zone corresponds to a portion of a surface of the topsheet defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point. The applicant submits that for at least the same reasons, Roe also fails to anticipate dependent claims 5, 8, 20, 37 and 40. Claim 51 of the present invention recites a composition in an absorbent article for providing leak protection and improved skin

wellness comprising a skin wellness substance and an amount of surfactant sufficient for rendering substantially hydrophilic an inherently hydrophobic material. See the argument presented above regarding a *hydrophilic* treatment vs. a *hydrophobic* lotion composition. Roe fails to disclose a composition comprising a skin-wellness substance in addition to an amount of surfactant sufficient for rendering substantially hydrophilic an inherently hydrophobic material. Accordingly, Roe fails to anticipate claim 51.

With respect to claims 6, 7, 38 and 39, the Examiner alleges that "Roe incorporates by reference suitable skin-wellness substances include Aloe and Vitamin E (col. 14, lines 43-47 refers to Roe USPN 5609587, which lists Aloe and Vitamin E as components of a skin-wellness substance col. 23, lines 28-44)." Office Action, page 4. Claims 6 and 7 depend from independent claim 1, and claims 38 and 39 depend from independent claim 33. As discussed above, amended independent claims 1 and 33 are not anticipated by Roe because Roe fails to disclose an absorbent article with a selectively permeable topsheet that comprises at least one treated hydrophilic zone, and at least one non-treated hydrophobic zone, where the treated hydrophilic zone corresponds to a portion of a surface of the topsheet defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point. The applicant submits that for at least the same reasons, Roe also fails to anticipate dependent claims 6, 7, 38 and 39.

With respect to claim 30, the Examiner alleges that "the garment of Roe further comprises first and second leg gathers Figure 2." Office Action, page 4. Claim 30 depends from independent claim 29, and therefore includes all of the features and limitations of the independent claim. As discussed above, amended claim 29 is not anticipated by Roe because Roe fails to disclose an absorbent article with a selectively permeable topsheet that comprises at least one treated hydrophilic zone, and at least one non-treated hydrophobic zone, where the treated hydrophilic zone corresponds to a portion of a surface of the topsheet defined by an area that corresponds to a predetermined insult point. Accordingly, the applicant submits that for at least the same reasons, Roe also fails to anticipate dependent claim 30.

The foregoing claim amendments clarify the subject matter of the invention and are not made for reasons of patentability. No new matter has been submitted by the aforementioned amendments. In view of the claim amendments and the foregoing arguments, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of pending claims 1-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-27, 29-44, 46-49 and 51.

B. Paul, et al. (6,217,890)

Claims 51-53 are rejected under U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,217,890 to Paul, et al. ("Paul").

With respect to claim 51, the Examiner indicates that the recitation of the term aerosolizable constitutes an intended use. However, the term is recited as part of a composition of matter and as such is intended as a structural limitation, i.e., the substance in the container prior to being sprayed. In the interest of furthering the prosecution of this case, however, Applicant has amended to claim to replace the term aerosolizable with the term aerosolized consistent with the Examiner's indication. Applicant believes that this substitution is well supported by the specification and is thus not new matter. The cited reference does not teach aerosolized or aerosolizable substances.

Moreover, Applicant has amended composition claims 51-53 to remove the recitation of the terms lanolin and jojoba. It is believed that the presently recited skin wellness substances are not disclosed in the cited reference.

Applicant respectfully submits that for at least the foregoing reasons, Paul fails to anticipate claims 51, 52 and 53. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection and allow pending claims 51, 52 and 53.



**Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met: (1) there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings, (2) there must be a reasonable expectation of success, and (3) the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP § 2142. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on Applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Applicant respectfully submits that the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met by the Examiner in this case. Moreover, even if a *prima facie* case of obviousness was established, it would be rebutted by secondary evidence of nonobviousness.

**Roe in view of Guidotti et al. (5,741,241)**

Claims 13, 18, 23, 28, 45 and 50 are rejected under U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,998,695 to Roe, *et al.* ("Roe") in view of Guidotti. Applicant respectfully submits that the foregoing claim amendments and arguments regarding the anticipation rejection clarify the distinctions over the cited references. Guidotti does not remedy the deficiencies of Roe.

In particular, even if combined, the cited references fail to teach or suggest an absorbent article with a selectively permeable topsheet that comprises at least one treated hydrophilic zone, and at least one non-treated hydrophobic zone, where the treated hydrophilic zone corresponds to a portion of a surface of the topsheet, as recited in the amended claims 1, 19 and 33 of the present invention. Claims 13, 18, 23, 45 and 50 depend from one of independent claims 1, 19 and 33, and therefore include all of the features and limitations of the independent claims. As such, the cited references fail to

teach or suggest all of the elements of claims 13, 18, 23, 45 and 50, and therefore do not support a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Moreover, although insult points have existed merely as a result of anatomical disposition, it is not an obvious matter of design choice to treat a topsheet to be hydrophobic “only” over the discrete area that corresponds to the pre-determined insult point or plurality of insult points, while the remainder of the surface of the absorbent article remains hydrophobic. One of ordinary skill in the art would not expect a successful result, because reducing the hydrophilic zone limits the regions where bodily fluids will be more rapidly absorbed into the absorbent core of the article. The inventor has discovered, however, that by providing that the hydrophilic treatment is for “only a portion” of a surface on a topsheet that corresponds to the insult point(s) on the absorbent article produces the unexpected benefits of improving leakage protection of the absorbent article, while also improving the cost-efficiency of the absorbent article. The measurements recited in the claims correspond to the precise location of the actual insult points for male and female babies, based on careful measurements of diapers that have been worn and by babies. The applicant therefore submits that it is not obvious to one skilled in the art to provide an absorbent article with a selectively permeable topsheet that has at least one treated hydrophilic zone that corresponds to an insult point or plurality of insult points. As such, Roe does not support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Accordingly, for the aforementioned reasons, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw these rejections and allow pending claims 13, 18, 23, 28, 45 and 50.

### CONCLUSION

For at least the reasons outlined above, Applicant respectfully submits that the application as amended is in condition for allowance. Entry of the amendments and favorable reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims are respectfully solicited. Should there be anything further required to place the application in better

condition for allowance, Examiner Stephens is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,  
HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP

By: Scott Yarnell

Christopher C. Campbell  
Registration No. 37,291

Scott F. Yarnell  
Registration No. 45,245

Dated: July 14, 2004

Attachment

Hunton & Williams LLP  
1900 K Street, N.W., Suite 1200  
Washington, D.C. 20006-1109  
(202) 955-1500 (Telephone)  
(202) 778-2201 (Facsimile)

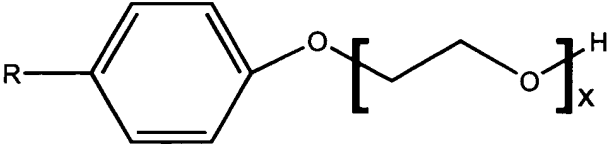
**APPENDIX**

Exhibit 1

Product Information of  
Dow Chemical

# DOW Surfactants

## TRITON™ X-100 Surfactant

<b>Benefits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent detergent &amp; oil-in-water emulsifier for many applications</li> <li>• Excellent wetting agent</li> <li>• Effective performance across a broad temperature range</li> <li>• Readily biodegradable (OECD 301B &amp; E)</li> </ul>	<b>Applications</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detergent &amp; wetting agent for hard surface cleaners, metal cleaners, paper production, and textile processing</li> <li>• Wetting agent and dispersant for paints &amp; coating systems</li> <li>• Emulsifier &amp; process aid for metalworking fluids, agrochemicals, and oilfield applications</li> </ul>																																
<b>Physical Properties</b> <table> <tr> <td>Actives, wt%</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Solvent</td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>Appearance</td><td>Transparent, pale yellow liquid</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cloud point, 1% aq solution, °C (°F)</td><td>66 (151)</td></tr> <tr> <td>HLB</td><td>13.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>pH, 5% aq solution</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Viscosity at 25°C (77°F), cP</td><td>240</td></tr> <tr> <td>Density at 25°C (77°F), g/mL</td><td>1.061</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flash Pt, Closed Cup, ASTM D93</td><td>251°C 485°F</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pour point, °C (°F)</td><td>2 (36)</td></tr> </table> <p>NOTE: Additional physical and chemical property data is located on the product Material Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Actives, wt%	100	Solvent	None	Appearance	Transparent, pale yellow liquid	Cloud point, 1% aq solution, °C (°F)	66 (151)	HLB	13.4	pH, 5% aq solution	6	Viscosity at 25°C (77°F), cP	240	Density at 25°C (77°F), g/mL	1.061	Flash Pt, Closed Cup, ASTM D93	251°C 485°F	Pour point, °C (°F)	2 (36)	<b>Performance Properties</b> <table> <tr> <td>Equilibrium surface tension<sup>1</sup>, dynes/cm</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dynamic surface tension<sup>2</sup>, dynes/cm</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr> <td>Critical micelle concentration in distilled water at 25°C (77°F), ppm</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr> <td>Draves 25 sec wetting conc, wt% at 25°C (77°F)</td><td>0.06</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ross-Miles Foam Test, Initial/5 min, 0.1% at 25°C (77°F), mm</td><td>110/100</td></tr> <tr> <td>50°C (122°F)</td><td>110/25</td></tr> </table> <p><sup>1</sup>Measured at 0.1 wt% and 25 °C (77 °F)  <sup>2</sup>Measured at 0.1 wt% and 25 °C (77 °F), Maximum Bubble Pressure at 4 bubbles/sec</p>	Equilibrium surface tension <sup>1</sup> , dynes/cm	31	Dynamic surface tension <sup>2</sup> , dynes/cm	45	Critical micelle concentration in distilled water at 25°C (77°F), ppm	130	Draves 25 sec wetting conc, wt% at 25°C (77°F)	0.06	Ross-Miles Foam Test, Initial/5 min, 0.1% at 25°C (77°F), mm	110/100	50°C (122°F)	110/25
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50°C (122°F)	110/25																																
<b>Solubility and Compatibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soluble in water</li> <li>• Miscible in most polar organic solvents &amp; aromatic hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Chemically stable most acidic &amp; alkaline solutions</li> <li>• Compatible with anionic, cationic, and other nonionic surfactants</li> </ul>	<b>Chemical Description</b> Name: Octylphenol ethoxylate Surfactant Type: Nonionic <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>R = octyl (C8)  x = 9.5 (avg)</p>																																

Additional product information and performance data is available by requesting datasheets that are listed on the backside of this page.

**Datasheets**

- DOW Specialty Surfactants Reference Chart, 119-01491
- TRITON & TERGITOL Surfactants for Household, Industrial & Institutional Cleaning CD, 119-01465-0501
- TRITON & TERGITOL Surfactants for Agrochemical Applications CD, 119-01540
- TRITON & TERGITOL Surfactants for Paint, Coatings, Adhesives, Stabilizers & Emulsion Polymerization CD, 119-01536
- Contact DOW Customer Service for current listing on conformance of TRITON Surfactants with U.S. FDA and EPA Regulations

**DOW Surfactants**

For more information about DOW Surfactants,  
contact The Dow Chemical Company:

North America.....1-800-447-4369

Latin America.....1-517-832-1556

Europe.....(+31) 20-691-6418

Asia/Pacific.....(+886) 2715-3388

<http://www.dow.com>

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# DOW Surfactants

## TRITON® GR-5M Surfactant

<b>Benefits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outstanding wetting agent</li> <li>Excellent emulsifier</li> <li>Effective dispersant</li> </ul>	<b>Applications</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paints &amp; coatings</li> <li>Printing, paper &amp; textile processing</li> <li>Agrochemicals</li> <li>Hard surface cleaners</li> </ul>																										
<b>Physical Properties</b> <table> <tr> <td>Actives, wt%</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr> <td>Solvents</td><td>Water/ Isopropanol</td></tr> <tr> <td>Appearance</td><td>Transparent, yellow liquid</td></tr> <tr> <td>pH, 5% aq solution</td><td>5-7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Viscosity at 25°C (77°F), cP</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>Density at 25°C (77°F), g/mL</td><td>1.019</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flash Pt, Closed Cup, ASTM D56</td><td>22°C 72°F</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pour point, °C (°F)</td><td>-48 (-54)</td></tr> </table> <p>NOTE: Additional physical and chemical property data is located on the product Material Safety Data Sheet.</p>	Actives, wt%	60	Solvents	Water/ Isopropanol	Appearance	Transparent, yellow liquid	pH, 5% aq solution	5-7	Viscosity at 25°C (77°F), cP	50	Density at 25°C (77°F), g/mL	1.019	Flash Pt, Closed Cup, ASTM D56	22°C 72°F	Pour point, °C (°F)	-48 (-54)	<b>Performance Properties</b> <table> <tr> <td>Equilibrium surface tension<sup>1</sup>, dynes/cm</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dynamic surface tension<sup>2</sup>, dynes/cm</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr> <td>Critical micelle concentration in distilled water at 25°C (77°F), ppm</td><td>2300</td></tr> <tr> <td>Draves 25 sec wetting conc, wt% at 25°C (77°F)</td><td>0.02</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ross-Miles Foam Test, Initial/5 min, 1% at 25°C (77°F), mm</td><td>190/180</td></tr> </table> <p><sup>1</sup>Measured at 1 wt% and 25 °C (77 °F)  <sup>2</sup>Measured at 0.1 wt% and 25 °C (77 °F), Maximum Bubble Pressure at 4 bubbles/sec</p>	Equilibrium surface tension <sup>1</sup> , dynes/cm	26	Dynamic surface tension <sup>2</sup> , dynes/cm	42	Critical micelle concentration in distilled water at 25°C (77°F), ppm	2300	Draves 25 sec wetting conc, wt% at 25°C (77°F)	0.02	Ross-Miles Foam Test, Initial/5 min, 1% at 25°C (77°F), mm	190/180
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Equilibrium surface tension <sup>1</sup> , dynes/cm	26																										
Dynamic surface tension <sup>2</sup> , dynes/cm	42																										
Critical micelle concentration in distilled water at 25°C (77°F), ppm	2300																										
Draves 25 sec wetting conc, wt% at 25°C (77°F)	0.02																										
Ross-Miles Foam Test, Initial/5 min, 1% at 25°C (77°F), mm	190/180																										
<b>Solubility and Compatibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soluble in water</li> <li>Soluble in most organic solvents</li> <li>Miscible with most aliphatic &amp; aromatic hydrocarbon solvents</li> <li>Chemically stable in neutral solutions and moderately stable in dilute acidic &amp; alkali solutions</li> <li>Compatible with anionic &amp; nonionic surfactants, but not cationic surfactants</li> </ul>	<b>Chemical Description</b> Name: Sulfosuccinate Surfactant Type: Anionic																										

Additional product information and performance data is available by requesting datasheets that are listed on the backside of this page.

**Datasheets**

- DOW Specialty Surfactants Reference Chart, 119-01491
- DOW Guide to Products & Performance for Paints, Coatings, & Inks, 119-01862
- DOW Guide to Products & Performance for Emulsion Polymerization, 119-01553
- TRITON & TERGITOL Surfactants for Household, Industrial & Institutional Cleaning CD, 119-01465-0501
- TRITON & TERGITOL Surfactants for Agrochemical Applications CD, 119-01540
- TRITON & TERGITOL Surfactants for Paint, Coatings, Adhesives, Stabilizers & Emulsion Polymerization CD, 119-01536
- Contact DOW Customer Service for current listing on conformance of TRITON Surfactants with U.S. FDA and EPA Regulations

**DOW Surfactants**

For more information about DOW Surfactants,  
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<http://www.dow.com>

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